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fatigues of war, and to all the miseries in its train, the natural horse, badly built, ungainly and puny as he is, endures fatigue almost as well as the primitive horse.

The *Cross-bred Horse* is, as his name indicates, the issue of a sire and dam of different breeds. This crossing, made with a view to improvement, may give, when judicious, more elegant, better made, and finer bodied progeny and also quicker in their various gaits, but always requiring, especially if derived from the English, exceptional care, and so much the more particular as they are of a more *distingue* nature.

Abandoned to himself, deprived of blankets, shelter, grooming, and oats, the cross-bred deteriorates early, and in war perishes miserably, while the natural and the primitive horse thrives in browsing upon the scantiest herbage. On this score, our two campaigns of the Crimea and Italy have furnished unquestionable proofs."

AMERICAN DEER.*—In this paper Mr. Caton gives us much interesting and valuable information on the habits, anatomy, and physiology of the Elk (*Cervus Canadensis*), and the Deer (*Cervus Virginianus*). As the author's account is the result of personal observations and experiments, made with great care on a herd of about sixty deer and twenty-one elk, kept in his extensive parks for the last six or eight years, his little pamphlet will be invaluable to any one following in this study. Several new points in the physiology of the deer and elk are brought out, and many popular errors corrected. The supposition that a buck attains a new prong to his horns every year, is shown not to be the fact, as young bucks often have more "points" than old ones. He also gives much valuable information on the shedding and growth of the horns in both species, and a careful account of the different stages in the growth of the coats of hair and fur. He describes the deer as shedding its coat twice a year, and appearing in a red and a blue coat, while the elk sheds its hair but once. We would like to make many extracts from Mr. Caton's paper, but space will not allow, and we must refer the reader to the pamphlet itself.

CATALOGUE OF THE PHENOGAMOUS PLANTS OF THE UNITED STATES, EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI, AND OF THE VASCULAR CRYPTOGAMOUS PLANTS OF NORTH AMERICA, NORTH OF MEXICO. Compiled, arranged, and published by Mr. H. Mann, of Cambridge. The species are all numbered, and we find that there are 3,646 Flowering Plants known in our territory, east of the Mississippi, while but 178 of the higher Cryptogams occur in all North America, a smaller proportion we are inclined to think than will be found on any other continent.

We believe the catalogue was published with special reference to the convenience of botanists who might wish to make exchanges, and for this purpose it will be an invaluable aid, but every one interested in our flora should have a copy of it at hand, as at once the most convenient and most comprehensive thing of the kind ever issued in the country.

The Publisher will send it to any address in the United States, upon the receipt of the price (25 cts).

THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST.—We have received the first number of this new enterprise, issued at Toronto, August 1, 1868, in 8vo size, at 50 cents a volume. It is to contain original papers on Canadian Entomol-

*American Cervus. By Hon. John D. Caton. Pamph., 8vo, 1868. From the Transactions of the Ottawa (Ill.) Academy of Natural Sciences.